

PALMETTO STANDARD.

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Secret Miscellany.

INTERESTING FACTS IN CHEMISTRY.

The creation, or destruction of any element is not to be found in the operations of nature. The numerous phenomena of composition and decomposition, which take place upon the surface of the globe, present only changes of combinations, which are formed according to fixed, eternal and unchangeable laws. This nature is regenerative, without being impoverished, and matter experiences only those changes which are produced uniformly and periodically, especially, in organized bodies.

A vegetable substance is always acid, whenever the oxygen it contains is to the hydrogen in a greater proportion than in water;—it is always resinous, or oily, or spiritous, whenever it contains oxygen in a smaller proportion to the hydrogen than exists in water;—and it is neither acid nor resinous, but is either saccharine or meaglinous, or analogous to woody fibre or starch, when the oxygen and hydrogen in it are in the same proportions as in water.

The elements, or matters, of which plants are composed, are almost wholly carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Whenever the plant dies, and decomposes or rots, these elements partially or wholly separate, and enter into new combinations, either animal, vegetable, mineral or aeriform.

According to the laws of nature, animal and vegetable life are both very much influenced by the temperature in which they exist. We therefore find different kinds of vegetation, and a different climate of the earth. We should, therefore, study to give to every plant the temperature and soil, as far as practicable, in which they flourish in their native climate.

As evaporation produces cold, condensation always produces heat; that is, caloric is always evolved from those bodies which have undergone any degree of condensation. In the case of caloric is absorbed; in the other, it is lost at liberty.

By the collision of flint and steel, so much caloric is developed, that the metallic particles are actually melted thereby. This is evident from their being always found in a spherical form.

If iron filings and sulphur be mixed into a paste with water, a sulphuret of iron will be formed, which decomposes the water and absorbs oxygen so rapidly, that the mixture takes fire, even though it be buried under ground.

If the bulb of a thermometer be immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt, the mercury will fall to at least thirty-two degrees below the freezing point of water; and if the instrument be then removed from that mixture, and plunged into a mixture of snow, the mercury will rise to a much higher point, the change, as you rise thirty-two degrees; so that snow, which appears to the hand to be totally void of all heat, contains sufficient to raise the thermometer many degrees.

Water not only becomes converted into steam by heat, but when it is received into the atmosphere, if the air be warm, it becomes so far changed by its union with the matter of heat as to be perfectly invisible. In this state, it occupies a space one thousand four hundred times greater than its ordinary liquid state. The vapor arising from boiling water, is visible only in consequence of its being partially condensed by a cold atmosphere, as may be demonstrated by causing water to boil in a Florence flask, over a lamp; for in this case, the steam within the neck of the case will be found entirely invisible.

Bishop Watson found, by experiment, that when there had been no rain for a considerable time, and the earth was dried by the parching heat of summer, it still dispersed into the air, above one thousand six hundred gallons of water to the acre, during the hours of a summer's day.

The ocean loses many millions of water annually by evaporation. The Mediterranean is said to lose more by evaporation, than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Rhone, the Po, and all the other rivers that fall into it. The water is conveyed by the winds, to every part of the continents; these it fertilizes by the form of rain, and afterwards supplies the streams, which flow again into the sea. This is one of those continual circulating wheels, whereby all matter is made to subserve various purposes, which have been devised by the Creator for the promotion of his beneficent designs.

The beautiful sun
Like the bright smile, and spreads them,
Downy and white, o'er all surrounding heaven."

Evaporation is, in this climate, more than four times as much in summer as in winter. Heat facilitates all solutions; and the greater the difference between the temperature of the air and the evaporating surface, the greater will be the evaporation.

This principle of evaporation not only is the cause of all rain, mists, dew, and snow, but it is the cause of the sun's heat, by carrying off a large quantity of caloric, or heat, in combination with the water vapor. Were it not for the cold produced by evaporation, we should faint under any great bodily exertion, or die by excessive heat. But Nature, always provident, has furnished man with a fluid, which, instantly perspiring and becoming evaporated from the surface of the body, is the vehicle which carries off the superabundant heat, as fast as it is generated. Cold-blooded animals, whose temperature is regulated by the medium in which they live, never perspire; but man, who was intended to live in a variety of climates, and designed for active exertion, is thus preserved from the effects of heat, which would otherwise be destructive. The blood of an inhabitant of the torrid zone, is no warmer than that of an inhabitant of the mountains of Lapland; which may be proved by placing a thermometer upon the tongue or under the arm. The various means which have been thus adopted for the promotion of our convenience and comfort, are full of instruction, and highly gratifying to every reflecting mind.

The operation of this principle may be made apparent by the following experiment: Take a small tube, with a little water in it, fold a little lint round it, and having immersed it in ether till the lint is soaked through, hold it in the air for the ether to evaporate. The cold produced by the evaporation will cause the water in the tube to freeze.

GOOD SOCIETY, GODFISH ARISTOCRACY.

What is good society? We have heard this term used so frequently, that we have late commenced asking ourselves the question. We cannot get a satisfactory answer. In olden times, good society meant certain people of the town who assumed a position from wealth, and undertook to regulate the fashions, the manners, and even gastronomy. It was applied in derision to that class of upstarts; but recently the cognomen has been usurped by another and more expressive title, viz: Godfish Aristocracy. The codfishes live in the best houses in town, which they own or rent, and are enabled to live in great style from off their wealth, or the reputation of wealth, no matter how it has been acquired. They are, generally speaking, persons of low origin, who have risen in the world by accumulating money. They give glittering dinners and glittering parties, and cut a shine in the upper crust of the human fry. These people never visit any public places of amusement, unless they can have the most prominent seats, without being incommoded by the other classes of society, whom they honestly deem common and vulgar. They are the veriest asses of Africa, and imitate everything which they suppose is fashionable abroad, no matter how ridiculous it may be in reality. What one big codfish does, all the rest of the school copy. A female codfish has an insatiable taste of the head and scaly expression of countenance with which she repulses the approach of a herring as effectually as if a stone were thrown at it. A codfish never bows or associates with any, but his fellows, unless a whale or a shark in society takes him in town and patronizes him, which they are sure to do, if he has gold or silver or any other shining bait to tempt them to do so. He can't see an inch before his nose without an opera glass, or walk a rod without a miniature walking stick. Puppiness is indispensable in codfish society, if the subject wishes distinction among his tribe. It is in every street, as well as in every dog kennel, it attends upon promenade, amusements, and is a draw-back upon pursuits the most rational and innocent. A codfish puppy can't disguise himself. His affectation, with the good, will not pass for the gentility of a man.

And these ridiculous monkeys, that the fashionable world receive and tolerate as men created after God's own image, are met daily in our streets. There are noble codfish. But we return to what is really good society in Cincinnati. It is in the society of the good and virtuous, no matter where they may be found—whether in one or another class of society—among the rich, or the poor, the high or the low in the public mind. Good society is found everywhere; but it makes no pretensions. To be in good society, is to be the associate and to be admitted to the families of those who are gifted and good. This class have the reality and comfort of things, and not mere show and glitter. At their tables you find good food, and plenty of it, and honest simplicity at their parties; and there you meet simplicity and worth. There is no display, no pretense, no substance. They are the contented of society. Good society never imitates or spies what are called the better class. Satisfied with their own worth, they pass along through the world, and perform the duties of their calling, and the position in which they are placed. These are the crude ideas of the distinction between the codfish and good society.—Cincinnati Police Gazette.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

That some kind of ceremony is necessary to legalize a marriage, we must of course admit. The marriage laws are probably none too strict. And there must be proper officers to execute those laws; and such officers must have some form of doing it. This is all very well. But it has often appeared to us that the ceremony is really a mockery, and exceedingly injudicious in the forms and ceremonies adopted by them in celebrating marriages. They seem to suppose that the longer they are in the ceremony, the stronger the knot will be tied; and that the more prayers and solemn addresses they can crowd in, the better things will be done. But no mistake can be greater. The officiating clergyman has only to give his sanction to make the thing perfectly binding and legal. This can be done in two minutes as well as in half an hour; and the ease and beauty with which the ceremony is performed, certainly does not depend on its length. One who understands himself can make every thing agreeable in few words, while one who has no sense of what would be adapted to the occasion, can never make up for his own deficiency by lengthening out his service.

What can be the use of two long prayers on such an occasion? The parties at such times are no more prepared to enter into the spirit of prayer than intoxicated persons would be; and in fact they are intoxicated, though not perhaps with strong drink. The usual prayer of the victims, at such times, is, "I wish he would get through." We do not object to prayer, but let there be but one and that very short, and directly on the subject.

Religious addresses, too, are entirely out of place on such occasions; and if the services are performed in solemn funeral tones, it is quite unbearable. There are times for to be made sad, but it is not a wedding. We have attended two weddings of late, when from the style, tone and length of the services, we should much sooner suppose we were at a funeral than a wedding; in fact a sadness was thrown over the whole assembly from which it was very difficult to recover; and when the clergyman had retired, instead of his being followed by expressions of gratification, the exclamations were like the following:—"Did you ever hear anything so tedious?" "It was like a funeral!" "The operation of this principle may be made apparent by the following experiment: Take a small tube, with a little water in it, fold a little lint round it, and having immersed it in ether till the lint is soaked through, hold it in the air for the ether to evaporate. The cold produced by the evaporation will cause the water in the tube to freeze."

have such a minister to marry me? "I wonder the bride did not faint!" "What a bore?"

Short and pleasant services at a wedding are always desired, and the minister who thus marries will always be preferred to others, all things else being equal. We have had experience enough in this business to know what we say, and we throw out these hints for the benefit of those ministers who very much need them, and charge nothing for our services.—Boston Olive Branch.

A SUPERNATURAL WELL.

One of the most remarkable narratives that we have seen in the papers of late relates to the mode in which Cooper's Well—a somewhat famous watering place in Mississippi—was discovered. A pamphlet detailing the facts of the case has been published.

From this we learn that the proprietor is, or was, the Rev. Preston Cooper—a preacher of character in the Methodist church. It appears that in 1837, Mr. Cooper purchased a tract of land in which the well was discovered. He built himself a house, and went to work to obtain water for its use. He commenced digging a well. At the depth of thirty feet a hard rock was struck when the labor was abandoned, and a spacious cistern substituted for it. Mr. Cooper, after providing this for his family, proceeded to Vicksburg, where he had charge of a church. One night he had a dream. The figure of a man, with a familiar face, commanded him to resume the digging of the well, and told him that it was all-important. The same figure came again within a few subsequent nights and repeated the injunction, and thus it came week after week for five months, at the end of which period, doubtless impressed by the apparition, the digging was resumed. The second effort carried the well through a stratum of rock nine feet in depth; but further progress was checked by another and harder stratum. The work was again abandoned. Two months then passed, and the same ghostly visitor appeared again in Mr. Cooper's visions with the same command to proceed with the well. It came nightly until the work began the third time.

After digging thirty feet further, without effect, it was again stopped. A year passed away, when the man in the dream came back with stern injunctions to continue the well. The fourth digger was engaged. He commenced work on the 13th of September, 1841, and on the 16th, three days afterwards, the water came gushing forth, in a copious stream. Thus the well was begun and continued through the depth of 101 feet, of which 75 were solid rock.

In his last dream which led to the acquisition of water, Mr. C. saw the digger he employed, and dreamt also that the water was got and that this man as he rose to the surface uttered the words: "I have got water, but it stinks mightily, so that you can never use it." The same words were actually repeated by this man when, after digging the last time, success attended his labor.

The water was investigated and found to be of estimable medical properties for diarrhea, dyspepsia, dropsy, gravel, diabetes, general debility, &c., and within the last three years not less than \$50,000 have been spent by visitors who sought it.

There can be no doubt that this strange narrative has the authority of Mr. Cooper himself. For the rest we say nothing. In these days of general spiritual manifestations, it is hardly discreet to doubt anything. Mr. Cooper's character, too, is such that one can hardly question his good faith in the matter. If the story were intended merely as a puff it would be very clever; but as it is, it acquires another sort of importance.

DANCING.

The printers of Cincinnati, in the arrangements for a grand ball which they proposed to give, inserted the name of that veteran editor, C. J. Cast. In a characteristic letter he declined the intended honor. This we insert for the amusement of our readers as well as for their edification:

"I fear that I should make a poor ball-room manager. I never danced in my life, and at the age of sixty, should make an awkward figure in going through the elements of the performance."

"Who drives fast oxen should himself be fat." Who assigns places to dancers, and superintends the exercise, should know how to dance.

"I fear I should be a fish out of water, in the midst of the gay throng. All my labors may be more familiar with the head than the heels. Dancing has always appeared to me a very silly employment. To see a number of ladies and gentlemen springing and capering about for no other apparent or assignable reason than that a negro or white fiddler is employed in rubbing the hair of a horse against the bowels of a cat, is in my eyes excessively ridiculous. I know that there are some persons who say that it is natural to jump and spring under the influence of rejoicing. That may be an appropriate mode of manifesting the feeling of joy—but in the ball-room, jumping is not the effect, but the contemplated means of raising enjoyment."

"But it is said, even the animal creation skip and dance under the exhilaration of happiness. They do, in extreme infancy, the kitten and puppy, the lamb and the kid—frisking and capering about. But when these animals attain years of discretion, they dance and frolic no more."

"Dancing then is a sport for children, one of those amusements or diversions appropriate to their age and knowledge."

"For me to oversee a collection of grown up children indulging in such pastime, I fear it would give my jaws such severe strains in yawning, as to deprive me of the comfortable use of them at the dinner table for weeks."

"I beg leave, therefore, to decline the distinction thus conferred on me. I trust I shall be considered neither proud nor saucy in so doing.—Philadelphia Presbyterian."

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

Our country abounds with all the great elements of property and wealth. Water, wood, coal and mountains of marble, minerals and metals of every description, a soil and climate without a parallel. Let us at once, then, cease to talk, and begin to act in earnest by resorting to those measures, that will not only induce our population and property to remain at home but which will encourage mechanics and capitalists to settle among us. Objections may be interposed to the execution of these projects, the reality, and so few have thought of it as we do. The question is this: Shall we have a Sabbath?

If the thousands of our readers who go quietly to church on the Lord's Day, and after comfortably hearing a good sermon, return to their peaceful homes and spend the day in the midst of their families, suppose that all the rest of the world do the same thing, they are very much mistaken. Continental Europe has no Sabbath, and America, Sunday in our large cities, Sunday in our Western States, is fast becoming no Sabbath. It is a holiday, not a holy day. It is a day for pleasure, and frolic, or travel, and the means for all sorts of Sabbath breaking pleasures are furnished in vast profusion, till New York is a good enough Paris for anybody.

A nation without a Sabbath, is a nation without God, and without hope. France needs a Sabbath to-day more than she needs an army, or a decent President. We must maintain the Sabbath, or we shall soon be on the ocean without helm or compass.

As citizens and Christians, we must awake up to this matter. Men of business ought to see that it is good economy to work six days and rest one. Facts prove this, if they prove anything. Testimony that would be sufficient to justify them in the investment of millions, has been furnished again and again, till it is a settled fact that policy requires a Sabbath, while duty enjoins it.

On the Sabbath, no railroads run out of Boston or in, but the morning train from the New York steamboat. Is there any greater necessity for Railroad Sabbath desecration here than there? We are not superstitious or bigoted, but we believe that the God of the Sabbath is the God of Providence, and whether men of business think so or not, we are sure, that it is dangerous for any company to drive their cars over God's earth, on the day when he has commanded them to rest. Try it. Put down the Sabbath. Compel your engineers, and conductors, and switch tenders, and brakemen to trample God's laws, and neglect the house of God; give them no time for calm repose and moral improvement—let them be the same sort of men that habitual Sabbath-breakers always are, and if they do not run your cars to perfection, then is God infinitely better to you than you deserve to be.

In this earnest language? Not more earnest than the times, and the cause demand. We are in imminent danger of making wreck of our Sabbath; and with it will go down the whole fabric of religious institutions. We may have a Papal Sunday; but what Papal country under heaven is there that is worth living in? We may have no Sabbath at all, and what good citizen would buy a house or farm where there was no day for the worship of God?—N. Y. Obs.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

There is a greater question than that of intemperance to be talked about in this country, and especially in this city. There are thousands of good people who believe that intemperance is the greatest evil in this world. And they labor honestly and well to put it down. God bless them, and give them a great victory, and a great reward.

But there is a greater evil, and a greater question to be asked and answered respecting it. We are almost afraid to put the question, so many will smile at our simplicity, and so few have thought of it as we do. The question is this: Shall we have a Sabbath?

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TURN OF LIFE.

From forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given him judgement the soundness of almost infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand-still. But what is this? It is a metaphor, called "The Turn of Life," which, crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond, without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. This, however, constructed of fragile materials and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, also are in the vicinity, to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him grip up his loins and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure. "The Turn of Life" is a metaphor. It is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and powers, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. An injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength—while a careful supply of props and the withdrawal of all that tends to force the plant, will sustain it in beauty and in vigor until light has entirely set.

OLD AND CERTAIN CURES.—The following domestic medicines and recipes may be relied upon. They are handed down from a very ancient period, and no cure, no pay. "A stick of brimstone worn in the pocket is good for them as has cramps."

A loadstone put on the place where the pain is, is beautiful in the rheumatism. "A basin of water-gruel, with a half a quart of old rum in it, or a quart if particular bad, with lots of brown sugar, going to bed, is good for a cold in the head."

If you've got the hiccups, pinch one of your wrists, and hold your breath while you count sixty or—get somebody to scare you and make you jump."

The earache—put an ynnun in your ear after it is well roasted!"

Who finds all the umbrellas that everybody loses? Every man we meet loses the umbrellas he buys, but we have never got acquainted with the man that finds them. Can any one answer the question before the next rain?

Humorous Reading.

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

The following anecdote we remember to have read several years ago, when it was published in nearly all the papers. We think it will bear another publication, and another reading:

Sometime during the last war with Great Britain, the—Regiment of Infantry was stationed near Boston. Old Doctor M. (peace to his ashes) was surgeon to the Regiment. The Doctor was an old gentleman of very precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal upon his dignity of deportment, and was, in his own estimation one of the literati of the army. Nevertheless he was fond of a good joke—provided always, it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the 'old school,' that at the commencement of the war, a number of citizens were appointed officers in the army, who were more noted for their civility than for the correctness of their orthography. The Doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the 'new set.'

One day, at mess, after the dejeuner had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Captain S., a brave and accomplished officer and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor—who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers—

"Doctor M., are you acquainted with Captain G.?"

"Yes, I know him well," replied the Doctor. "He's one of the new set—but what of him?"

"Nothing in particular," replied Captain S. "I have just received a letter from him and I will wager you a dozen old Port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells cat."

"Done," said the Doctor; "it's a wager."

"Well—commence guessing," said S.

"K-a double t."

"No."

"K-a-t-e."

"No—try again."

"K-a-t-t-e."

"No—you have missed it again."

"Well then," resumed the Doctor, "C-a-double t."

"No, that's not the way—try again—it's your last guess."

"C-a-g-h-t."

"No," said S., "that's not the way—you have lost the wager."

"Well," said the Doctor with much petulance of manner, "how the Devil does he spell it?"

"Why he spells it C-a-t," replied S. with the utmost gravity.

Amid the roar of the mess and almost choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming:

"Capt S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."

EXTRAORDINARY SOPORIFIC.

"O dear, dear! What shall I do, Mrs. Jenkins?" asked a heart-stricken wife of her friend the other day. "Here's my poor husband with his nerves all unstrung, a want of sleep and can't get it. He's laid awake for twenty-seven days. Mrs. Jenkins, if he's laid awake an hour—twenty-seven everlasting days and twenty-seven nights—and can't get a wink. What shall I do to put him asleep?"

"Poor emaciated critter!" exclaimed Mrs. Jenkins. "Poor soul! I'm afraid you'll have to give him up and let him go. Husbands must die, you know, Mrs. Moggs. It is ordered by nature."

"Eh! what's that? I thought I heard him speak!" said Mrs. Moggs, going towards the bedroom. The suffering man was turning over in bed.

"Molly!" said he, feebly.

"What, my dear?"

"Have you tried everything that will put people to sleep?"

"Yes, my dear, the Lord knows, and Mrs. Jenkins, too. I've tried everything in this world that puts folks to sleep and it's no use!" And the afflicted woman sobbed violently.

"Then, if I must, I must," said Mrs. Moggs. "Must what?" asked his wife, in terror.

"Must have Rev Mr. Yawney called," gasped he.

"Bless me! he's dying!" cried the two women, and in ten minutes the clergyman was at his bed-side. A haggard smile flitted across the face of the restless Mr. Moggs, and while the worthy gentleman was solemnly addressing him, he closed his eyes.

"O, he's dead! he's dead!" screamed the frightened Mrs. Moggs.

"Hush your nonsense, Molly!" exclaimed the sufferer, opening his eyes, "and let him go on with his remarks—I shall be asleep in a few moments!"

And it proved so. In three days Moggs was a well man.—Yankee Blade.

A YANKEE ON A BUST.

Massy saiks alive, Eh's back him again!" says cousin Sally, running into the kitchen to Maam Green, who up to the elbows in dough 'dropt all' and came out to see her hopeful son stalk into the porch as big as all outdoors.

"Whar on airth have you bin?" says the old lady.

"Whar have I bin? Why, down to Boston."

Massy saiks, Eh, what on airth did you do—had you a good time Ebenezer?"

"Good time! Oh-o-uh, persimmons! hadn't I a time! Cute time, by golly; a-and marm, I made the money fly—did by golly!"

"Why, haow you talk Eh?" says marm Green. "I hope son, Ebenezer, you didn't break any of the commandments, or nuthin'?"

"Break the commandments? W-a-a-l I break nuthin. Everlastin salvation, marm you don't s'pose a feller's goin tue Boston, and not cut a shine or nothin. You see, marm, I went into a shop to get a drink of that almighty good stuff, spruce beer,—a-and two gals, sleek critters, axed me to treat!"

"Land saiks alive! You didn't do it though Eh?"

"W-a-a-l, I did though now! I was on a time, marm, and I didn't care a darn wheth-

er school kept or not, as the boy told his boss."

"Ebenezer, don't you swear!"

"Hain't a goin to, marm; but you see them gals axed me to treat, and I did and I don't care a darn who knows it. You see I paid for that two glasses of spruce beer and mine, that was a f'pence slap dab; then I bought two cents worth of peaches for 'em, and by Bunker, I'd ruther spent that whole ninepence, than gone off sneakin'!"

FIT FOR A LAWYER.

An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place:

Lady. Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer. The boy appears rather young, madam, how old is he?

Lady. Seven years, sir.

Lawyer. He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady. O yes, sir, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my old man that I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer. No, madam; he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy any better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady. Why, you see sir, he is just seven years old to-day. When he was only five, he'd like all nature; when he got to be six, he was sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and now he'll steal every thing he can lay his hands on!

Shortly after this a new shingle was set up in California, and an addition of one made to a learned profession.

A MATRIMONIAL EXTRAORDINARY.—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said an Illinois magistrate to the masculine of a couple who stood up before him.

"Wall, 'squire," was the reply, "you must be a green'un, to ax me such a question as that ar. You think that I'd be such a plucky fool as to go to the bar, and take this gal from the quilting frolic, if I wasn't consensually certain and determined to have her! Drive on with your bimeas!"

SALLIE ST. CLAIR.—In the "Tales of Marion," there is this beautiful and affecting incident:

"Sallie St. Clair was a beautiful, dark-eyed Creole girl. The whole treasury of her love was lavished upon Sergeant Jasper, who on one occasion had the good fortune to save her life. The prospect of their separation almost maddened her. To sever her long, jetty ringlets from her exquisite head, to dress in male attire, to enrol herself in the corps to which he belonged, and to follow his fortunes in the wars, unknown to him, was a resolution no sooner conceived than taken. In the camp she attracted particular attention, except on the night of the battle, when she was noticed bending over his couch, like a good and gentle spirit, as if listening to his dreams. The camp was surprised, and a fierce conflict ensued. The lovers were side by side in the thickest of the fight; but, endeavoring to turn away a lance aimed at the heart of Jasper, the poor girl received it in her own, and fell bleeding at his feet. After the victory, her name and sex was

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Green.....	75 @ 1.00
Do, Dried.....	12 @ 15
BAGGING, Do.....	16 @ 17
BALE ROPE, Do.....	9 @ 11
BACON, Hams.....	13 @ 15
Sides.....	13 @ 15
BUTTER, Country.....	10 @ 12
BEEHIVES.....	11 @ 12
CHEESE.....	10 @ 12
COFFEE, Rio.....	15 @ 17
Do, Java.....	15 @ 17
FLOUR, Country.....	10 @ 12
Do, Northern.....	10 @ 12
GRAIN, Corn.....	50 @ 1.00
Oats.....	50 @ 60
Wheat.....	100 @ 1.00
Do, Pass.....	13 @ 15
LARD.....	10 @ 12
MOLASSES, W. India.....	40 @ 45
Do, N. Orleans.....	50 @ 55
PEACHES, peeled.....	10 @ 12
Do, unpeeled.....	10 @ 12
RICE.....	80 @ 4.00
SUGARS, Leaf.....	12 @ 15
Do, Crushed.....	12 @ 15
Do, Porto Rico.....	10 @ 12
Do, N. Orleans.....	7 @ 11
Do, N. O. Refined.....	11 @ 12
SALT.....	1.00 @ 1.75
SHOT.....	8 @ 10
MACKEREL, No. 1.....	15 @ 16
No. 2.....	15 @ 14
No. 3.....	10 @ 12
MEAL, Corn.....	10 @ 12
TALLOW.....	10 @ 12
EGGS.....	8 @ 10
FOWLS.....	20 @ 25
CABBAGE, (heads).....	5 @ 8
POTATOES, Sweet.....	62 @ 75
Do, Irish.....	75 @ 1.00

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 31st inst., I will sell at Lancaster, C. H.

Five or Six Good Field Hands, among them a good Wagoner. Terms—12 months credit.

J. A. WALKER.

*Yorkville Magazine copy once and forward bill to this office.

Goods at Auction!!

I WILL sell at public sale, my remaining stock of Goods, commencing on Tuesday 3rd day of February next, continuing from day to day until my entire Stock is disposed of. Any Goods I have on hand now, can be treated for privately, at remarkably low prices until that time.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

JAMES BEATY.

Roxville, Jan. 21, 1852.

Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Company, will be held at the office in Columbia, on Thursday 5th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President, JOHN A. BRADLEY, Secretary & Treasurer.

Jan. 21

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., are hereby notified that unless payment is made before the 20th of February next, their several Notes and Accounts will be forthwith placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without any respect to persons.

JOHN A. BRADLEY, W. M. McDONALD, Survivors.

Jan. 21

Rail Road Stock for Sale.

BY permission of Peter Wylie, Ordinary, I will sell at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in February next, public sale, two Shares in the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, belonging to the estate of Andrew Colvin, dec'd.

A. F. GOLVIN, Adm'r.

Jan. 21

Notice.

BY permission of the Ordinary of Chester District, will be sold at the residence of Dr. Eli Corwell, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of February next, the personal property belonging to the estate of Thomas Terry, dec'd., consisting of a Bed and Furniture, Bureau, Walnut Table, a valuable lot of Silver Spoons, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAS. A. LEWIS, Executor.

Jan. 21

To Mechanics.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for the building of a Dam and Saw Mill on Sandy River, at the Shallow Ford. The Dam is about 100 feet long and nine feet high. A raft Dam, filled in with rock, will be preferred. Any person wishing to contract for the work will address the subscriber at Chester, C. H.

SAML. MALLEY.

Jan. 21

Negro Woman for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale at Chester Court House, on the 1st Monday in February next, a Negro Woman, named Martha. Said negro was purchased by me of William L. Robinson, and warranted by him to be sound in body and mind. The said negro being unsound in both body and mind, will be sold by me as such at his risk.

DAVID NEELY.

Jan. 21

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection. They will call on him and make payment without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21

South Carolina—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

WILSON N. PARISH, having applied for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Parham, dec'd., the same will be granted him on the 2d February next, if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. C. D.

Jan. 21

South Carolina—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

DANIEL DUNLAP having applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of William Duclap, the same will be granted him on the 2d February, if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. C. D.

Jan. 21

Corn for Sale.

AT the Store of JAMES PAGAN & CO.

SEED RYE.

A QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just received, and for sale by BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

SHURLEY'S INSTITUTE.

THREE MILES WEST OF WINNABOW.

J. R. SHURLEY, Principal.

THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the first Monday in January inst. Scholastic year, eleven months, (two weeks recess excepted) divided into two equal sessions.

Tuition and Board, including bedding, fuel and lights, per scholastic year, \$120, half paid in advance, or \$140 paid at the end of the year. Washing \$1.00 per month. French, Elocution and Chemistry, each \$2 extra. Firewood for school room, 50 cents per session. Each Student will furnish his own sheets, pillow-slips, bed-spread and toilet. Tuition of day scholars will be from \$30 to \$40 per year. Students will be received at any time and charged only from time of entrance, but no deduction will be made for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

The Institute is now furnished with a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, and everything necessary to aid in imparting thoroughness of instruction. It is located in a healthy region, and in an enlightened neighborhood, pervaded by a decidedly moral influence.

A course of Lectures on Astronomy, Electricity, and Elements Magnetism, will be given by the Principal during the year. The lectures on Astronomy will be accompanied with the exhibitions of the Phantasmagoria Lanterns, by means of which the motion of the Planets will be satisfactorily accounted for. The principles of Electricity and Electro-magnetism will be exhibited by Apparatus.

The Assistant Teachers will lecture monthly on Literary subjects. Students and patrons who come on the Charleston Rail Road, will please call on Mr. J. F. Gamble or Mr. Hendrix, at the Winslow Hotel, and they will be sent out to the Institute free of charge.

Those who come down the Greenville Rail Road, will be brought up from Little River Depot to the Institute free of charge. My carriage will meet them there if they write me word.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted. I cheerfully add my testimony in behalf of Mr. Shurley's success in preparing young men for College.

W. C. PARSONS, Ex-President So. Co. College.

The undersigned feel entire confidence in recommending Mr. Shurley as a competent, laborious and conscientious teacher.

JAS. C. FURMAN, Faculty of Furman College.

P. C. EDWARDS, Theol. Institution.

Rev. W. B. JOHNSON, D.D., Col. S. LEITCH, Col. W. SMITH, Wm. SHEED, Esq.

Jan. 21

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, Principal, assisted by Mrs. Lewis, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss Kesteloo, of Charleston Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDONALD, Visitor.

THE scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each: the first commencing on the 5th January, and the second on the 24th July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness free of charge. For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

References.—His Excellency, Gov. MEANS, Buckhead; Ex-Gov. RICHARDSON, Sumter; Gen. J. W. CANTLEY and SAM'L. SPENCE, Esq., Camden; JAS. H. WITHERSPON, M. CLINTON, and S. B. EMMONS, Esqrs., Lancaster.

Jan. 14

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE subscriber will attend on the following days at the following places to receive the Returns and Taxes for the year, 1851, viz: Cherry Hill, on Monday, 16th of February. Cherry's Store, on Tuesday, 17th of February. Gaston's Store, on Wednesday, 18th of February. Republic, on Thursday, 19th of February. Fishing Creek Church, on Friday, 20th of February. Torbit's Store, on Saturday, 21st of February. Robertson's, on Monday, 23rd of February. Rossville, on Tuesday, 24th of February. Caldwell's, on Wednesday, 25th of February. McKewen's, on Thursday, 26th of February. DeBardeleben's, on Friday, 27th of February. Boyd's Store, on Saturday, 28th of February. Minter's, on Monday, 1st of March. McCright's, on Tuesday, 2nd of March. Baton Rouge, on Wednesday, 3rd of March. Estes' Store, on Thursday, 4th of March. Crosby's Store, on Friday, 5th of March.

After having attended these places, I will attend regularly at Chester C. H. every Monday and Friday until the first of May, when the books will be closed.

JAMES A. THOMAS, Tax Collector for C. D.

Jan. 21, 1852.

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by Wm. M. McDONALD, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.

Jan. 7

Notice to Creditors.

ROBERT GANT, having made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, they are hereby notified to come in before the 25th instant, and appoint an agent to assist in the execution of said assignment.

JOHN J. McLEOD, Assignee.

Chester S. C. Jan. 15, 1852.

Look Out.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Book account for Groceries last year, are hereby informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that I owe want their money. So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 14

William Thompson

RESPECTFULLY urges upon his customers the payment of their accounts due him.—He is himself much pressed for funds to carry on his business, having to pay the cash for all that he gets. His circumstances will not permit him to grant indulgence, and those indebted to him will take notice that if their accounts are not squared by the first of March, they will be handed to an officer for collection. He is in earnest, and gives fair warning.

Jan. 14

SO. CO. COLLEGIATE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

AT BARIANVILLE.

UNDER the sole and immediate direction of Dr. ELIAS MARKS, and LADY, who are resident in the Institute.

Dec. 6

Cedar Shoal Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the First Monday in January, under the superintendence of the subscriber, who has a charge of the same for two years. Instruction will be given in English, the Classics and Mathematics. The scholastic year will consist of ten months.—Terms as heretofore. Scholars not entered for a limited time, will be charged one-fourth more than they who were.

M. ELDER.

Dec. 31

Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of JOHN M. BEATTY, for the ensuing year.

Mr. BEATTY is a graduate of the South Carolina College and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents and guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the United States.

The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable prices.

S. McALILEY, Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24

SELLING OFF.

Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices!!

FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

JAMES BEATY.

HAVING determined to sell off his entire stock of Goods before leaving Roxville, and to enable him to accomplish it shortly, will commence on to-morrow, January 1st, to offer them at lower prices than Goods have ever been offered in this neighborhood, and he thinks as low as they can be obtained anywhere.

His stock is fresh, having had a large addition to it last fall, and consists in part of: Extra fine Bed and Negro Blankets, Salem Jeans and Kerseys, Broad Cloths, Flannels and Plaids, Bedticks, Homespun and Calico, of every variety, Plain, Black, Figured and Colored Alpaccas and Mohair Lusters, Table Cloths, Diapers, Linen, Gloves, Hosiery and White Goods assorted, Laces, Ribbons, Bonnets, Merino Shirts, School Books, and a full supply of Shell Hardware, Nails, Saw, Iron, Steel, Post Ware, Hooks and Hinges, Saddle Irons, Chains, Kettles, Waffles and Wafer Irons, Shovels and Spades, Saws, Squares, Planes, Axes, Hammers, Hatchets.

AND Ready-Made Clothing, HATS & CAPS, OF EVERY VARIETY.

Gents' Ladies and Misses, Boys, Youths and Children's Shoes, assorted; Gents' Water Proof Boots, Boys and Youths Boots; and a complete assortment of Groceries, Groceries and Glass Ware, Medicines, Cotton Yarns, Saddles, TOBACCO, and every other article usually kept in a retail store. All of which he will be pleased to show and more pleased to sell.

JAMES BEATY.

Dec. 31

Final Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the 12th section of the amended charter, passed in the year 1848, the President and Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company will offer for sale, at the ensuing terms and places, the following amounts of Stocks, to pay the arrears due by the Stockholders of the company owning the said Shares, viz:

40 Shares at the Court House in the town of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next. 100 Shares at the Court House in Fairfield District, on the first Monday in February. 100 Shares at the Court House in Chester District, on first Tuesday of February; and 25 Shares at the Court House of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the second Monday of February next.

The Stockholders who are in arrears are most especially notified to observe the advertisement of the above sales of Stocks.

E. G. PALMER, President.

Dec. 10

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

FROM and after to-day, 30th instant, the Passenger Train will leave Columbia daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m., and Chesterville at 12 m.

From Chesterville there is a tri-weekly line of stages to Yorkville and Charlotte, leaving Chesterville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on the arrival of the Train. All freight and extra baggage by Passenger Train must be prepaid.

The Freight Trains leave each end of the road daily, except Sundays.

WM. M. STOCKTON, Chief Engineer.

Oct. 8

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Book Account, will please bear in mind that Carriage Makers are not Camellions to live on the atmosphere or promises. We have obligations to meet which must be met, or our credit injured; and as our patrons and friends do us justice forth with the needful, we must act on the old adage regardless of persons, "SELF PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE."

HOLST & HOWERTON.

Jan. 7

South Carolina—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

James Heath, vs. John G. Bishop, et al.

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of John G. Bishop, are hereby notified to present to the Commissioner at his office, on or before the first day of June next, a statement of their claims against the estate of John Bishop, deceased.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. C. D.

Jan. 7

A New Southern Enterprise.

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend.

A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN.

solicits examination and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, FOUR ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS each week.

Terms, \$2 per annum; address, S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS, Columbia, South Carolina.

Jan. 14

GREAT BARGAINS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

HAVE just received a large and handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SUCH AS:—

Fancy Silks, plain and figured. Plain and Watered Black Silks. Colored and Mourning Cashmeres and DeLains. Plain and figured Alpaccas, (new designs.) Changeable Poplins, (something new.) English and French Ginghams. American and English Prints, (very cheap.) Bonnet, Neck and Sash Ribbons. Embroidered Chemises and Collars. Muslin Undersleeves and Cuffs. Black and colored Silk Mantillas. Shawls of every style.

Kid and Cashmere Gloves. Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings. Superior English and French Blankets. Negro Blankets and Kerseys.

Oct. 29

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

ANTICIPATING a large increase of business to our Town, as a legitimate effect of the Rail Road shortly to be completed to this point, we have purchased, and are now receiving the most extensive Stock of Goods, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public, consisting of:

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS AND PUTTY, HARDWARE & CROCKERY.

GROCERIES—Consisting of COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, RICE, CHEESE, FISH, BACON SIDES, SUGAR CURED HAMS, BAGGING—Gunny and Dundee, Bale Rope and Twine,

all of which they are disposed to sell very low for Cash. They believe in the truth of the old saying, that "the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling." We would say, therefore, to our friends who wish to buy low for Cash, come one, come all.—They will also receive in exchange for goods all kinds of Country Produce.

Sept. 17

Livery and Sale Stable.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the travelling public, that we have opened a

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, at which they can be accommodated with Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, to any point they may wish to go.

We would also say, Stock Drivers can have good lots for Stock, and Provender at as low a rate as can be afforded.

Horses kept at the usual rates by the day, week, month or year. The Stables are those known as Robinson's. Persons stopping at either of the Hotels will find a servant in readiness to show the Stables.

C. J. PRIDE, R. MORRISON.

Dec. 24

Peruvian Guano.

50 TONS of the best Peruvian Guano, of latest importation, and direct from the agent. The quality warranted. The effect of this manure in increasing the production of Cotton, Rice, Corn, Wheat, and almost every vegetable substance; and the great saving of time and labor in its application, renders it a necessity to all Planters and Farmers who have not yet used it. For sale in lots to suit purchasers by

RIEHT & ROBINSON, No. 1, Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 24

MONEY! MONEY!!

THOSE persons indebted to me by Note or Account are hereby notified that my necessities require me to have money; and unless they pay early, I will force collections. This notice is given in earnest, and those who disregard it will soon find it out.

E. J. WEST.

Dec. 17

Bagging! Bagging!!

WE offer for sale to Merchants 10 or 20 bales of Gunny Bagging, on better terms than it can be purchased at in the State.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Dec. 17

Estray Horse.

JOSHUA H. WALKER, (living one mile west of Chester C. H.) tells before me an Estray Mare, sorrel, blaze face, no white feet, about four and one-half years old, and about 14 hands high—appraised at \$45. The estray may be found at the residence of Mr. Walker.

C. D. MELTON, Magistrate.

Oct. 1.

House & Lot for Sale.

ON the first Monday in February next, I will sell at public auction, at Chester C. H., my HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Chester. It is pleasantly situated in a retired and desirable part of the town, is well improved and adapted in every respect for a comfortable residence.

This property may be treated for at private sale, on application to Dr. A. P. WYLIE, or W. W. MOBLEY.

Jan. 7

Sale of Goods.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods to Dr. R. L. Love, has no hesitation, therefore, in recommending his old customers to continue their patronage to his successor, who is making considerable addition to his stock by recent purchases.

G. L. McNEEL.

N. B. All persons indebted to me either by Note or Book Account, will please call at the old stand and make payment to Dr. R. L. Love, who alone is authorized to receipt in my name.

G. L. McNEEL.

Jan. 7

Tea! Tea!!

THE best quality of Black and Green Tea, from the Canton Tea Company, for sale as cheap as ever at the Chester Drug Store.

J.

